

The Democrat.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT
TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR, \$5.00
SIX MONTHS, 3.00
THREE MONTHS, 1.50
ONE MONTH, .50

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.
We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Territory in the State. We will furnish every necessary service of an efficient person in our territory. Before any person is appointed, the Democrat will be sent to him, and we will make this appeal to our friends in his behalf.

UNION CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Union members of the Legislature, in the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, February 16th, 1863, on motion, Hon. Joseph R. Underwood was called to the Chair, and John B. Bruner, appointed Secretary.

After a free and full consultation, it is recommended to the Union Democracy of Kentucky, that they assemble in Convention, through their delegates, in the city of Louisville, on the 15th day of March next, and nominate suitable persons as candidates to fill the various State offices, to be chosen at the next August election. It is further recommended that the people meet, at some convenient time and place, in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to represent them in the Convention.

J. R. UNDERWOOD, Chairman.
JOHN B. BRUNER, Secretary.

It is the duty of every citizen to support the Administration which breaks the Constitution when its object is to resist those who aim to destroy the Constitution.

This is the argument of those who now undertake indirectly to resist, by constitutional means, the decided opposition of the people to the outrageous and flagrant acts of usurpation by the present Administration.

When these gentlemen divide the acts of an Administration, which is itself ephemeral, from the government itself, which is permanent and to exist for all time, we go with them. With this as a basis, we deduct conclusions fatal to the assumption of these *quasi* loyalists.

We have always believed that the Constitution was itself the bond of Union; that the Union has no existence outside of the Constitution. We have held no party, either North, South, East or West, for any cause whatever, has the right to break that Constitution, because it is a direct assault upon the Union.

The Convention which formed the Constitution was composed of delegates whose object was to establish a permanent Union. They agreed that when nine States agreed to the Constitution it should be binding upon them, but not upon the States not so agreeing.

In other words, upon the adoption of that charter by the signed States, as to them, the Confederacy which had existed under the articles of confederation of thirteen States was dissolved. Four States might disagree and form some other body or remain as separate sovereignties, but the Union began to exist with the adoption of the Constitution over all States existing at the time, who agreed to accept it, and in these conditions continues to exist. It binds all who have concurred to it, and binds no one else. It binds them so long as it is conscientiously maintained, disregarding as to mere interpretation being allowed. So long as any individual country, State, or section aims to preserve the Constitution, they are to be regarded as loyal; but directly any individuals claim to break the Constitution under any pretext whatever, they are traitors, and should be treated as such.

It must be apparent to all right-thinking men that there is no Union existing in this country, except under the provisions of the Constitution. There is no other Union, and we have no right to alter the obligations of any man or people except by the same authority and under the provisions of the Constitution.

As soon as we break the Constitution to force others to obey it, we have lost all moral right to enforce that obedience. We rebels have the same moral or moral right to force us to obey their arbitrary government that we have to force them to obey ours.

The very basis of this war, and what gives us all the right we have to coerce the rebels, is that they violate the Constitution. As soon as a Government, by the consent of the people, asserts the right to break the Constitution for any purpose whatever, that soon the Union, which has no existence except in the Constitution, is broken up. As soon as an Administration, against the wishes of the people, breaks the Constitution, that soon every resistance consistent with the Constitution and safety becomes a sacred duty.

If the people do not resist they become *particeps criminis*, and, by acquiescing, the unconstitutional act becomes that of the Government instead of the Administration. This is what is meant by distinguishing between the acts of an Administration and the policy of the Government. The errors of the Administration are the errors of a few who falsify the trust reposed in them by the people. The Government itself is in the country, the will of the masses of the people, and may or may not be in accordance with the Constitution, and still be the Government of the country; but, if it is not in accordance with the Constitution, it ceases to derive any authority from that instrument, and to have any legal force in the States of the country that reject it.

In other words, the Constitution gives us the right to coerce the rebellious States to the obedience of its laws, and as no Union exists except by compact of the Constitution, we have no right to enforce it except by the means afforded by the Constitution. We have been in favor of crushing the rebellion because it resisted the laws of the Constitution. We are not in favor of compelling them to obey anything else. It narrows down to this point, that if we give up the Constitution, we have no legal right to carry on the war. The second States entered into a contract when they came into the Union to obey it, and we were contracting to force them to fulfill that contract. They have made no other contract with us, and we have no right to force them upon them. We have the right to enforce this one, and we are in favor of doing it to the last man and last dollar.

We seek these advocates of unconstitutional means, now, if they are prepared, by non-resistance or acquiescence in the unconstitutional acts of the Administration, to convert those acts into those of the Government itself, or whether they will show, by a manly opposition to those acts, that it is but a temporary outrage, disapproved of by the Government proper.

They must come to this unavoidable conclusion, that if a majority of the people were to acquiesce in the present as the permanent policy for carrying on the war, it becomes the policy of the Government, and not of the Administration simply.

The only excuse that can be offered for a departure from the Constitution must be that it does not furnish means for its own enforcement.

meat. This is certainly a startling assumption. The departure from the Constitution consist in the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the negro policy, the latter in particular. The former certainly did not do great good, and it did not do us any harm for judging whether the same might not have been effected by constitutional modes. The negro policy shows, however, a most disastrous result. It has created a division of sentiment where none existed before. It has not added a soldier to our army, for it was only introduced after volunteering ceased. It has gained no territory. On the contrary, before that we were near Richmond and held more territory in the Southern States than we do now.

Since the adoption of that policy, we have met with nothing to show that it is beneficial. There is no disbeliever in slaves, as was contemplated. The rebel army is fuller than it ever was before. It has killed the Southern people, and divided the loyalists. Are we to be told that by using such unconstitutional means we are aiding in crushing the rebellion? There are some men who think that, by cursing everything in the South, they prove their loyalty; that, by denying that even women and children in that section ought to be protected, they prove their patriotism; that by asserting they are for the Union, their devotion to the Union.

These men are traitors from inactivity or from ignorance, and merit punishment for one or contempt for the other. There is no loyalty, no patriotism, that undertakes to separate the Union from the Constitution; they are the spirit and body of the nation, and it cannot exist without them.

The Rebel Sterling Price.

The name of the rebel General Sterling Price is now the rallying cry of the rebels south of the Mississippi. He has lately visited Richmond, and been employed with all the authority he demanded; and now he holds exclusive command over the Department west of the Mississippi river, where he will endeavor to repair the injuries inflicted on the rebel cause by the mismanagement of Gen. Holmes and Blodgett, who have been sent east of the Mississippi.

Sterling Price is the most formidable man the Confederates could present to the Federal cause in Missouri. He is bold and able, and enjoys the implicit confidence of his followers.

Missouri must now be watched. Will he be allowed to approach her borders with anything like a respectable army? If any man can work apparent impossibilities in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, that man is Sterling Price.

It is the command he now has that he has always sought, and it is a part of the religious faith of the weakest as well as the wickedest Confederates, who still to the number of tens of thousands inhabit Missouri, that Sterling Price is the forerunner leader who will yet raise the triumphant banner of the Southern Confederacy over that State.

We have on our table quite a number of reports of Union meetings, held in this State, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, which we have not been able to publish, owing to the unusually crowded state of our columns. There is a unanimity of sentiment prevailing all these reports, in accordance with the resolutions which we have published from various portions of the State. The "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," constitutes the universal rallying cry.

The counties, the proceedings of whose meetings we have not presented to our readers, will be represented in the Convention to-day, and their patriotic voices will be heard upon the important issues before the country.

SUPPRESSING NEWSPAPERS.—We find the following in a Nashville dispatch to the Philadelphia Press:

Colonel Martin, Provost Marshal, issued an order yesterday prohibiting the sale or circulation of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Times and Columbus Crisis, but Gen. Mitchell refused to enforce it, and the order could not be enforced.

How now, neighbor? Has your time come already?

Among the delegates we notice our old friend T. W. Samuels, of Hardin county, who is a prominent candidate for the nomination to the office of State Auditor. He has filled the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives to the satisfaction of that body, and now places himself before the convention as a candidate for State Auditor.

The Republican papers are getting very much pleased with John Van Buren of late. John is a Merry Andrew in politics—now here now there, and then elsewhere. The Republicans had better beware. There is nothing what the said John will be next time he speaks.

To-day the Union Democratic Convention meets in this city. We need not say that much depends on the action of this body. We hope they will recollect the sentiment of Daniel Webster: "The Union and the Constitution, one and inseparable, now and forever."

We understand that James A. Dawson, of Hart, will consent to make the race for Register of the Land Office, if the nomination be tendered him by the Convention to-day.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that private letters from Americans in London speak with alarm of the fleet which is in progress of construction in England and Scotland for the rebels. Our Government is urged to demand, in peremptory language, that they be forbidden to sail on their errand of destruction to America.

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Why McClellan did not Report to Gen. Scott.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Philadelphia, gives the following in explanation of General McClellan's action in not communicating with the President and War Office instead of to Gen. Scott. The correspondent says:

General Scott writes to the Secretary of War, complaining of McClellan's indifference or neglect of him, for not reporting his plans or consulting him about the disposition of his forces. This occurred sometime after it had been discovered by General McClellan that the General Scott's chief was not in the place for him to expose his plans or make known what he was doing. It is known that General McClellan's plans had been several times, in a very mysterious way, made known to the rebels, almost as quickly as they were made known to our commanders in the field. General McClellan found out the individual; it was General Scott's son-in-law, Henry H. Scott, who was with General McClellan at the time he was in the place for him to expose his plans or make known what he was doing. It is known that General McClellan's plans had been several times, in a very mysterious way, made known to the rebels, almost as quickly as they were made known to our commanders in the field. 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